PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Carriage - hardware manufacturers representing \$4,000,000 capital formed a decided upon a pooling combination for the restriction of goods placed upon the

A fire at Haverhill, Mass., destroyed a hotel and several stores, involving a total loss of about \$25,000. A girl was fatally injured in jumping from the hotel windows, and the inmates generally experienced very narrow escapes.

The Recorder of New York imposed a fine of \$100 and a sentence of thirty days in the city prison upon Rev. William H. Ramscar, Superintendent of the Home for Children, for sending two young girls out to

The School Superintendents of Massachusetts resolved at Boston in favor of opening all the schools in the State for night sessions, it being shown that 90,000 persons cannot read or write.

It was decided at a Boston businessmen's conference to ask Congress to suspend the act requiring the coinage of silver dollars, to enact' the bankruptcy bill passed by the Senate at its last session, and to pass at an early date the bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

An iron foundry and flint-glass works at Pittsburgh and three cotton factories in New England announce that a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages will be made next menth, unless a material change in the market become visible. Most of the ingrain carpet mills at Philadelphia closed down, because the weavers refused to accept a reduction of wages.

WESTERN.

Undismayed by past failures, the friends of the Hennepin Canal project will make a vigorous effort in the Forty-ninth Congress to secure the necessary aid for this important work. As preliminary to this end, the commission has been reorganized and new officers elected for the ensuing year.

Maurice Despres, a native of France, has just died in Chicago, at the ripe age of 103 years.

The Waukesha (Wis.) Woolen Mills were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$75,000. Seventy-five employes are thrown out of work.

In the business office of the San Francisco Chronicle, Adolph Sperckels shot Michael H. De Young, the proprietor of the paper. A San Francisco dispatch gives the following particulars of the affair:

De Young had been out purchasing some children's books, came down Kearney street, and entered the business office of the paper and passed through to his private office to put on his overcoat, with the intention of going home, his overcoat, with the intention of going home, and a moment later he came out with the books under his arm to say something to one of the clerks, and, while in the act of passing through the railing, heard some one behind him say in a loud voice: "Mr. De Young, I want to see you." De Young turned partly around to see who spoke, and saw young Spreckels standing within three feet of him. Before De Young had time to say a word, Spreckels, who had drawn a revolver, fired, and the ball struck him in the left arm. De Young, who was unarmed, sought shelter behind a high office deak. Spreckels sprang toward the counter, and, leaning over, fired again. This shot struck De Young in the shoulder. De Young then turned with the intention of seeking shelter in turned with the intention of seeking shelter in his private office, but as he turned to do so he tripped and fell prostrate on the floor. Spreckels then made another rush toward him, Spreckels then made another rush toward him, and, stooping slightly down, fired a third shot. The bullet struck one of the children's books which De Young had under his arm, and glanced off without doing him injury. One of the advertising clerks picked up a revolver lying in a desk drawer near by and fired at Spreckels. The movements of the latter were so rapid that he missed his aim, which was intended for Spreckmissed his aim, which was intended for Spreck-els' head, and hit him only in the arm, causing a trifling wound. All the employes then made a rush for the assassin. Chesiey, the cashier, happened to be nearest to him. He grabbed Spreckels' revolver, and with a violent twist turned it upward. Spreckles struggled, but before he could do further harm was over-powered by the other clerks, who held him until the police, who had been called, rushed in and disarmed him. De Young's wounds are not

At Dubuque, Iowa, Judge Utt, of the Circuit Court, rendered a decision, under the new prohibitory law, in favor of the liquor men. Nineteen saloon-keepers were sued by the Citizens' League, headed by J. J. Farley. They asked the court for an injunction to close the saloons as criminal nuisances under the new law. Judge Utt sustains a demurrer of the defendants on the grounds that his court, being one of equity, has no jurisdiction over a criminal case, and on the general grounds that it is unconstitutional to deprive a man of his property. The decision is received with great interest, being regarded as a prohibition defeat. An appeal will be made.

David Eastman, a farmer at Harlem, Winnebago County, Ill., loses his farm and home, worth \$5,000, having wagered it against that amount that Blaine would be

Over 600 Scandinavians from Chicago, St. Paul, and all parts of the Northwest, left Chicago, the other day, by the Grand Truck Read on an extended tour to

their European fatherland. John L. Ritter, of Des Moines, Iowa, last week paid an election bet he owed, which was to wheel a colored woman eight blocks. A wheelbarrow was arranged with its passenger, and banners and band brought out. On one side of the banner was: "I bet and lost," and on the other, "To win is well; to lose is h-l." When everything was ready, Mr. Ritter, wearing the Blaine hat, stepped to the front and performed the task. It fur-

nished amusement for a large crowd. After some weeks of hard work by the newspapers of Denver, the acting Mayor has ordered the police to close all gambling-

A mortgage on the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal property was foreelosed last week, and the paper and appurtenances will be sold Dec. 26 next to the highest bidder.

A fund of \$1,200 was raised in a few moments at the National Cattlemen's Convention, for the relief of the Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky drouth sufferers.

Benjamin Hefner, a wife murderer, killed himself in jail at Lima, Ohio. He had devoured glass and consumed other deleterious substances, but the Coroner was surprised to find in the intestines of the suicide strips of cotton and fiannel cloth,

Depression in the sugar trade has resulted in the serious embarrassment of the Beicher Sugar Refining Company of St. Louis, one of the oldest and best-known firms conneeted with the sugar interest in this country. Its total indebtedness is reported at

SOUTHERN.

The strange disease reported as prevalling in Virginia also exists in Kentucky and West Virginia, where whole families have been swept away, and thirty or more new graves are seen in a small cometery. The people call it cholera, for want of a better name, and the malady upholds the dreadnational association at Meriden, Conn., and ful title, victims, upon being seized, seldom living longer than twenty-four hours. It is said the scourge affected majorities in some precincts at the recent election. Numerous corpses have been left upburied, and the stench from the decaying carcasses of animals pollutes the air. Flour, corn, and meal are needed to succor the starving population, and, unless rain falls, annihilation may be anticipated.

The Comptroller of Texas has just completed the assessment lists, showing the total tangible value of all kinds of property in the State to be \$603,000,000, which is an increase of \$15,000,000 over last year. The assessed value of land is \$105,000,000; horses, \$1.154,000; head of cattle, \$6,517,000; head of sheep, \$4,691,000; head of hogs, \$1,103,000. Total value of live stock, \$93, 900,000. The increase of the taxable value of property in Texas for the year 1883 over the year 1882 was \$100,000,000, showing that the increase for the present year falls \$25,000,000 short of the previous year's increase.

Acute typhoid-dysentery is the medical name given to the fatal scourge which has recently broken out in the western portions of Virginia. One hundred and fifty deaths have occurred in Wise County alone.

San Antonio (Tex.) dispatch: Lieut Eggleston, who was ordered in pursuit of the Apaches who raided Presidio County, telegraphed the result of his scouting to Gen. Stanley. Farmer Petty was shot three times in the head, and his wife had been outraged and murdered. Three children were found butchered. The Indians were trailed to where they crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. Eggleston gave up the pursuit at the river, as the reciprocal treaty for the crossing of troops has expired.

WASHINGTON.

Last week's issue of standard silver dollars amounted to \$488,001, against \$338,998

for the corresponding week in 1883. Two members of the Swaim courtmartial-Paymaster General Rochester and Gen. Terry-were dropped on the strength of the defendant's objection that they were not impartial judges, and could not, therefore, sit in trial. A similar objection was urged against Gen. Schofield, but was over-

Postmaster General Hatton has issued an order which strikes a heavy blow at the method of expediting star routes. Instead of giving the contractor additional compensation calculated by the rule of three.

Admiral Porter recommends that the unfinished monitors be completed as rams, and that four heavy monitors of great speed, twenty torpedo boats, and one cruising ironclad be built.

President Arthur announces that he will make no appointments before the close of his term except in cases of vacancies.

POLITICAL.

A Lansing dispatch says that official returns from all but five counties in Michi gan, which are carefully estimated, give Republican majorities as follows: Blaine, 4,430; Alger, for Governor, 8,290; balance of State ticket, 4,360. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by 6 to 10 majority.

It is claimed that Senator Ridleberger, of Virginia, who long ago left Mahone's company, will hereafter march with the Democratic forces.

St. John's vote in his own State is ridiculously small-a little over 3,000 in a total vote of over 210,000.

Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, N. H. the oldest living graduate of Harvard, voted for Cleveland.

A Housatonic, Mass., man wagered his gravestone and lost. His grave will be

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, is not a candidate for re-election.

Senator Edmunds is said not only to contemplate the thought of a Democratic victory with equanimity, but actually to feel happy in the belief that he assisted in Blaine's

Mr. Carlisle will be a candidate for re-election to the Speakership. Of the reelected Democrats, 66 voted for Carlisle in the caucus, 26 for Randall, and 15 for Cox.

Blaine has 3,000 more votes in New York State than Garfield had, but Cleveland increased Hancock's vote and his own in 1882 by 26,000.

Under the present Vermont law a citizen votes wherever he happens to be on election day. Thus, Senator Edmunds, making a flying trip from Washington, deposited his ballot at the first railroad station in Vermont, which happened to be Bennington, instead of going on to his home, Burlington.

President-elect Cleveland, in an interview with a staff correspondent of the Baltimore American, is represented as saying that in view of his small majority no one man or faction of men can claim to have elected him, and that he accordingly owes no one man more than he owes another. He further informed the correspondent that he "expected to be pretty busy" at Washington; but, alluding to the current talk of a "clean sweep," remarked that he "wasn't

much of a 'chopper.'" At Chambersburg, Pa., Luther Catlin, over 100 years old, cast his twentieth Presidential vote. A large number of citizens, men of all parties, went out in carriages to the old gentleman's home, some two miles from town, and escorted him to the polls, headed by the Montrose Cornet Band. In the same carriage with the centenarian rode Julius, his son, aged 73 years; Henry Catlin, his grandson, aged 23 years; and Charles Keeler, his great-grandson, aged 21 years. All voted for Blaine.

It is stated that the alleged shortage of the Republican National Committee reached \$65,600, instead of the much larger sum at first reported, and that Chairman the Gladstone reapportionment bill, which SHEEP.....

Jones and Mr. Elkins paid it out of their own pookets and put the committee out of debt. The official majority for Cleveland in

West Virginia is 4,203. Complete returns from Michigan show a plurality for Blaine of 2,839. The St. John vote is 18,163.

Official vote of Minnesota: Blaine 111,023; Cleveland, 70,144; St. John, 4,691;

Butler, 3,587. It is stated that the total amount of money received by the Democratic National Committee during the late campaign was \$333,000, of which \$52,000 was realized through the popular campaign fund in sums

The Postoffice Department reports a pulte general tendency among postmasters to keep back their receipts, as has beretofore been the case on changes of administration. The hint is sent out that they should not arouse prejudice on the part of a Democratic Postmaster General.

Forty-four counties in Dakota give Gifford for Congress 40,000 majority, with thirty-five counties to hear from. His ma-

jority will reach 80,000. The official count for thirty-six electors in New York apparently shows a variation of only 106 votes as between the names borne on the Democratic ticket, and of but 34 votes as between those on the Republican ticket. This is in a total of 1,125,060 votes for the two tickets. The Democratic plurality as between the lowest on the Cleveland ticket for electors and the highest on the Blaine ticket is 1,043. In the close vote of California, four years ago, it was found that one Republican elector had been chosen; and in New Jersey, in 1860, Lincoln obtained a fractional part of the electoral vote. That upon so large a ticket as one containing thirty-six names no serious break should occur is somewhat remarkable.

Albany (N. Y.) special: The State Board of Canvassers has completed its labors and adjourned. The proceedings throughout the sessions were harmonious and without a ripple of excitement. No questions arose that were not easily, properly, and satisfactorily settled. The technical errors in several of the counties were rectified by general consent, and the best of feeling prevailed among the members of the board. The result as declared verifles the official figures heretofore published, and shows them to have been remarkably accurate. The footings of the tables are as follows:

Highest Democratic elector, Priest......563,154 Highest Republican elector, Carson.....

John. 448. Returns to the Secretary of State show the vote in Georgia to be: Cleveland, 94,567; Blaine, 47,964; Butier, 125; St. John, 184.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business failures for the week number 251, against 187 the previous week, and 228 in the corresponding period of 1883.

Mrs. J. A. Garfield has secured the appointment of Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, as guardian for her minor children of the family property in that State.

Two convicted murderers expiated their crimes on Friday. The first was John Bush, colored, who was hanged at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of Annie Van Moter, nearly six years ago. The doomed man, who had ten trials, maintained his inaccence to the last. The second victim was young Oliver Bateman, who was swung off at Savannah, Mo., for the murder of the two young daughters of John McLaughlin, Aug. 31 last. The youthful murderer left a letter for publication, in which he admitted his crime and expressed his penitence.

At most of the leading business centers throughout the country, as reported in special telegrams to Bradstreet's (New York). last week, there has been a slight gain in the demand for staple articles, more noticeably for dry goods. This improvement is chiefly noticeable, however, by comparison with the extreme duliness which immediately preceded and followed the Presidential election, for there are as yet no visible evidences of a real or widespread increase in the demand for or shipment of goods. The tendency of prices of most staples continues downward, but there are some exceptions. In print cloths in New England the impression exists that bottom prices have been touched, and that low stocks warrant more firmness. Breadstuffs have declined almost steadily. Full, immediate, and prospective supplies of wheat at home and abroad check export purchases. Phenomenally low prices prevent extensive short sales, and no advances can be secured on that basis. British stocks are smaller than last year, but ours are larger. Hog products have been cheaper, in sympathy with corn and owing to unexpectedly free receipts of hogs. The relative cheapness of corn, as compared with the price at which hogs are selling, should encourage the farmers to ship fewer hogs until after fattening them at least to last year's average weight.

FOREIGN.

The British House of Commons has rejected the compensation bill, which sought to extend the provisions of the land act to the smaller towns.

Several mild cases of small-pox have occurred among the British troops in the

The Nile expedition has been postponed until spring on account of the rapid falling of the waters.

Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral in excellent health. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been appointed technical delegate to the Congo conference for America. The French commander in Tonquin

telegraphs the Chinese made a vigorous attack on the French gunboats as they were proceeding along the River Claire, in which one sailor was killed and eight wounded. Rear-Admiral Livanius, Bismarck's chief adviser in colonial matters, is prepar-

ing a bill advocating German colonization on an extensive scale in Africa. The Marquis of Salisbury has expressed himself as fairly well satisfied with

stely published from a copy surrept obtained from the Queen's printer. These nodifications are mostly out

The negotiations in London for the settlement of the dispute between France and China have failed.

British troops are now arriving at Wady-Halfa, in the Soudan, and rapidly departing for the front. An advance beyond Dongola is considered impossible for a month. Disease is decimating El Mahdi's followers, the daily mortality reaching 100.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A cablegram from Foo Chow chronicles the sudden death of Bishop J. W. Wiley, of Cincinnati, while on an official visit to the Methodist missions in China.

It is stated by an English journal that after the passage of the franchise bill Glassione will accept a peorage.

A special commission appointed to investi ate the cause of the great increase of drupkenness in Switzerland have reported. They attribute the trouble entirely to the great cheapness of French brandless and wines, and to remedy the evil recommend the enact nent of an almost unprecedented prohibitory law. They ask that the duty on brandy and wines be made so high as to absolute'y bar them from the country, and that the tax on domestic manufactures be ra sed so as to make it practically impossible for any but the very rich to procure liquor in any form.

Nineteen Chinamen who were put on board a sloop to be smuggled into the United States from Victoria, British Columbia, were drowned by the capsizing of the craft.

Another effort is on foot in Washington looking to extending the whisky-bonded period for two years.

In the opinion of Senator Allison, of Iowa, the current session of Congress is not likely to be an important one from a political standpoint. Cleveland's administration, he thinks, will be conservative rather than

Senator Edmunds is said to be preparin; legislation relative to the Pacific railroads. The Senate Judiciary Committee has the funding act under consideration, and strong influences are at work to secure favorable action on the House bill.

H. D. Money, a Congressman from Mississippi, is named by Southern and Califor. nia leaders for the Postmaster Generalship. He was offered \$25,000 by the Mexican Government to make a compilation of our postal laws. It is said that Judge Gresham pronounced him the best informed as to the postal service of any man in the country.

The total vote of California was 193,738. Blaine received 100,816; Cleveland, 88,307; St. John, 2,640; Butler, 1,975. Blaine's Official vote of North Carolina: plurality is 12,500. Cleveland, 142,905; Blaine, 125,058; St.

Official vote of Virginia: Cleveland, 146,189; Biaine, 138,474. Cleveland's majority, 7,715.

A Columbia dispatch says the State Board of Canvassers have completed the tabulation of the vote in South Carolina for Presidential electors. The highest [Democratic elector received 69,890 votes, and the received 21,733 votes, and the lowest 21,551.

Blaine's plurality in Iowa is 19,803. St. John received only 2,000 votes.

W. A. Pledger, Chairman, has issued a call for a meeting of the Colored National Committee to convene at New Orleans Dec. 17 to consider the situation of the colored people under the Democratic party.

The Grand Opera-house, in Market street, St. Louis, valued at \$175,000, was destroyed by fire.

The Rock Island plow-works which have been closed for some time, have resumed, giv n r employment to about 400 men. B. C. Winston & Co., of St. Paul, hardwood dealers, have made an assignment.

with liabilities placed at \$80,000. Articles of incorporation have been filed at Indianapolis, in behalf of the Eastern and Western Air-Line Railway, which is said to have a capital stock of \$52,600 000, and which proposes to construct a continuous line through Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

An effigy of John P. St. John was the other morning found hanging in the public square at Marion, Ind. The Prohibition candidate was also hanged in effigy at

The schools at Nashua, N. H., have closed on account of the prevalence of scar-

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

HOUR 4.50 @ 5.00 FLOUR-Extra. 4.50 @ 5.25

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers. 6.50 62 7.00
Good Shipping. 5.50 62 6.00
Common to Fair. 4.00 68 4.75 Form Fancy White Winter Ex. 4.00
Figure Fancy White Winter Ex. 4.00
Good to Choice Spring. 3.25
Wheat No. 2 Spring. 73
Wheat No. 2 Spring. 72 BARLEY—No. 2 BUTTER-Choice Creamery.... | MILWAUKEE | 71 @ 72 | COMM-No. 2 | 40 @ 41 | OATS-No. 2 | 27 @ 29 | BARLEY-No. 2 | 51 @ 53 | PORK-Mess | 11.00 @11.50 | LARD | ST. LOUIS | ST. LOUIS | ST. COUIS Conn-M xed.... WHEAT-No. 2 Red....
 CORN.
 40

 OATS-Mixed.
 28

 PORX-Mess.
 12.50
 DETROIT. .06 5 .07

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BLAINE TALKS.

In Response to a Serenade, He Makes a Speech to His Neighbors.

Regards the War's Work Overthrown by the Election of a Democratic President.

Claiming that the South, Which Has an Illegitimate Strength, Will Run the Government.

[Augusta (Me.) special.]

A large number of devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of personal good-will and admiration of his conduct in the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col. Frank Nye, When they reached Mr. Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, Esq., of the Kennebec bar. Mr. Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually

interrupted by applause:

triumphed in the late election. It is a pertentor, fact that the Democratic Senators, who come from the States of the late confederacy, all—and I mean all without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellit in against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Bemocratic he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great svenue to honor in that section is the record of scalous service in the war against the Government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and accopy is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodlest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government, and I mean all that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrate as unchallenged and unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men under the North. Pat-jotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person, and safety for country, all cryout against it. The very thought of it stirs the biood of men wh "Friends and Neighbors: The national con-est is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if test is over, and by the harrower call, which, if have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public epportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and qualifications of my public career, that the party in Maine after struggling hed it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and qualifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to the old-fashiened 20,000 plu-rality. No other expression of popular confi-dence and esteem could equal that of the people among whem I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine—in-deed, along with Maine—my first thought is al-ways of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly ex-press my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes—a popular indorsepress my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than \$0,000 votes—a popular indorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit to my children. But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and disc candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalt and principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representato loyalt, and principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftly that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Ner should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles; who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have

didates, whether successful or unsucces Purposely—I may say instinctively—i Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Toward him personally I have no cause for the slightest fill-will, and it is with cordinity I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the cmbarnasments which the peculiar source of its power rassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth. At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech he invited the large crowd into his house, and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held, the hundreds of people passing through the rooms. Greetings were especially friendly and cordial. DORSEY'S SARCASMS. The Great Star-Router Utters Some Cutting Phrases on Men and and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and (St. Louis special to Chicago Inter Ocean.) S. W. Dorsey, of star-route and \$2-bill fame, was found by your correspondent to-day among the delegates in attendance on the great cattle convention now in session. It is evident at a glance that he is making a desperate effort to reform, and to make amends, to himself at least, for the past indulgences in politics and public life. A few words of con-versation confirms this impression, and also great body of workingmen, both native and foreign-born, who gave me their earnest sup-port, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represent-ed in the canyass the safeguard and protection proves that he has an immense contempt for the Old Guard and its new members. He was asked: "What do you think of Mr. Blaine's ed in the canvass the sateguard and protection of their own fireside interests. The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The North-ern States, leaving out the cities of New York course in stumping the various States?"
"I believe that the ablest man alive is the man whose tongue has been cut off, and that there is no genius so great that it will lighten up the common good sense that controls our people. The chances are more than ever that when a and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000—almost half a million, indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the National Government. Speaking now not as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great national mistortune. It is a and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the and chances are more than ever that when a candidate for a great office attempts to advocate his own claims he will make more mistakes than corrections. The French-have a maxim, 's'excuse s'accuse.' The moment Mr. Blaine opened his mouth he made the mistake of defense. When he wrote the letter about his family he made the mistake of accusation:

South is a great national misfortune. It is a

misfortune because it introduces an element which can not insure harmony and prosperity

fully trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 white population, and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored

which can not insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into a republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen, "Your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That can not be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the South has croshed out the political power of more than 6,000,000 American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others, Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more "How do you explain the result in Indiana?" he was asked.
"How do I explain it? How would you explain how do I explain it? How would you explain the difference between the burning of a cord of hickory and a cord of soit pine? Indiana is a State of intelligence, and is so evenly divided in its political views that the tip of a hair on either side will carry it."

"How about Burchard?"

"I love the burning of the cord "I don't know him, but I will make a vent-ure that he wears a 16 boot and a 4 hat. A Protestant clergyman with no more sense than to talk about Romanism in an improper way hasn't the decency to bury his mother. I and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those way hasn't the decency to bury his mother. I have a large sympathy for such men on the ground solely of their littleness and narrowness. In New York City, where I had an office for fifteen years, I think it safe to say, that every great enterprise, every public endowment, all the progress, came from the Catholics and Jews. Then to hear this fellow talk is to my mind a good deal like the hen that tried to lay a goose egg. She injured herself and broke the egg. States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scorn-

take of defense. When he wrote the least atton; his family he made the mistake of accusation; his family he made the mistake of accusation;

there was a base for a false charge. What he ought to have done was to have pointed to his children, his grandchildren, and his family and his life for forty years. It was the d—dest idiotic thing and cost 1,000 cm.

he made every woman in the country there was a base for a false charge.

idiotic thing and cost 1,000,000 votes

Politics.

and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation, and by violence, and murder—whenever violence and murder are thought necessary—they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there, it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you live States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South, the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina have in the aggregate as decloral votes. They have retire from politics?"
"All I know is, that he has been retired."
"Do you think Mr. Arthur could have been elected?" "Do you think it time that Mr. Blaine should

"The best answer I can make to that is that

we find it easier in our own country to 'round up' common and tame beef than likely and active steers. We prefer an easy round up, but the difficulty is the beef is no good when you get it."

In order to give Stephen the first an opportunity to express his contempt for Stephen the second, which seemed fairly boiling out of him, he was asked: "What do you think of Mr. Elkins' management of the canvaas?"

"I have always admired the great benefit that comes from baby-farming. The trouble in this case seems to be that the milk wasn't good. I presume Elkins was furnishing all the wet nurses teats from his brain. Whether the teats or the brain was short, I am not sure. Boys in short dresses shouldn't try to be schoolmasters. Pretension defrands none but the pretenders. Between pretension and idiocy there is no lining."

He was then asked if he thought Cleveland would make a good President, and replied:

"Well, I don't know. I've heard it said that vines hold up trees, but my belief is the vines hold up trees, but my belief is the vines hold up trees, but my belief is the vines hold up the leaves. Dan Manning and Joe Pulitzer and the other sisters of charity will have to yank that cradle pretty lively to keep the baby awake, but from my experience with them I know their power of yanking."

ELECTION EXPENSES.

the South, the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina have in the aggregate 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 people, and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North, the States of Wissonsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and California have likewise, in the aggregate, 48 electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust, and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition, is to affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern white man in the lake States. It is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of in-The Republican National Committee Said

to Be in Debt. [New York special to Chicago Tribune.] [New York special to Chicago Tribune.]

There were rumors to-day that the Republican National Committee is heavily in debt, and has not a penny in the treasury to meet its obligations. It is said that this money, due to-many persons, includes arrearages for rent, printing, music, uniforms, torches, banners, and other paraphernalia of the campaign, and also includes money advanced by individuals for missionary work in the interior of this State. No members of the Republican National Committee could be found to-night in order to throw light on the story about their bankrupt condition. The rumors are freely dreuiated, however, and no Republicans could be discovercondition. The rumors are freely circu however, and no Republicans could be disc ed who denied them. Dwight Lawrence s to-night that the committee was \$190,0 debt.

Political Notes.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS voted Nov. 4 for the first time since the war.

DANIEL MANNING is looked upon as Cleve-land's probable Postmaster General.

It is estimated that of the 11,000 Government employes in Washington at least 2,000 are Democrats. Some of these were appointed under the civil service law.

perfority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decreewages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps, to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the destructive effects of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the North ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced which, years ago, Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the North will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere dif-OFFICIAL vote of Boston: Blaine Cleveland, 32,573; Butler, 3,718; St. Jo Cleveland's plurality, 11,746. For C Robinson, 24,981; Endicott. 29,087; Ma 3,732; Seelye, 977. Endicott's plurality